THE CRUSH IN WASHINGTON A SPECTACLE OF ALMOST UNPAR-

LLELED MAGNIFICENCE.

The Glittering Steel of the National and State Forces Lending Brilliancy to the Imaggration Pageant-The Birthday of a New Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-The morning broke clear, but bitter cold, and the many thousands of persons who were on their way from streets remote from the route of the inaugural procession found it impossible to keep them-leives comfortable. This, however, did not have by effect in lessening the universal anxiety to be early on the ground, for the purpose of ob-taining eligible positions. Early in the day the military and civic organizations from their dif-ferent headquarters began assembling on Pennby 9% A. M. were nearly all in position. The witness the military portion of the their way to the Executive Mansion to see the start. Many visited the White House before the staches of the President were at the Capitol, erything was quiet at the Executive Man

Prompt to the time decided upon by Major-Gen. Barry, Grand Marshal, for the moving of ceded by a platoon of mounted police, followed the Second United States Artillery Band, with the Grand Marshal and his assistants and Military Committee on Organization.

the Military Committee on Organization.

The President, occupying an open carriage, and accompanied by Senators Cragin, Logan, and Bayard, joined the procession soon after the starting, taking a position in the third division of the parade. The carriage in which he sat was drawn by four closely clipped mousecolored horses, and his appearance was the signal of hearty cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of applause as he rode

and other demonstrations of appliance as he folder along.

Immediately preceding his carriage was his escort, the first troop, Philadelphia City Cavality, The division (the Third) was under the command of Col. Audenried, and the additional military part of it consisted of the President's Mounted Guard of this city, the Governor's Mounted Guard, and the Boston Lancers; the Vice-President elect and the Governor of this District completing the division.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY. First Division, consisting entirely of i States troops, were commanded by Gen. J.U.S.A., and the Volunteer Division by William G. Moore, of the Washington Infantry.

Col. William G. Moore, of Light Infantry.

The Second Division consisted of the Cadeta from West Point, the Midshipmen from Annapo-ins, U. S. Artillery on foot, and a battalion of United States Marines, the Old Guard of New York, and Company A of the St. Louis National

Guard.

The Fourth Division, following the President, ras under command of Col. John M. Bacon, and the prominent military organizations composing it were: The Albany Burgess Corps, Washington Grays of Philadelphia, Sumner Corps of Syracuse, Monumental Grays of Battlemore, Duquesne Grays of Pittsburg, State Fencibles of Philadelphia, and included five bands of music.

s of music.

e Fifth Division, commanded by Col. R. S.
h of the Second Connecticut Regiment,
isted of the Second Connecticut Regiment,
Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Third Regiment,
S. N. J.; and the Fifth Maryland Regiment.
e Sixth Division consisted of colored troops,
with their bands of music and drum corps
inted a nighly creditable appearance.

or CIVIC PORTION OF THE PROCESSION.

I maining part of the procession was diinto six divisions, and in the order were
lailed by Gen. John S. Crocker, Arthur
lerd, Col. J. A. Magnuder, W. L. Cowan,
F. Cook, and Chief Engineer Martin Crof the Washington Fire Department. These
loss included various officials of the civil
less of the general and local governments,
artranft Club of Philadelphia, the Cameron
of Philadelphia. Grant Clubs from different
s, and many other political organizations,
ington and Baltimore ischuetzen-Vereins,
the Department of the city, &c. The civic ishington and Baltimore ischuetzen-Vereins, is in Department of the city. &c. The civic tion of the procession was massed by Deputy and Marshal R. M. Dickson. The Chief of the Police with a large mounted and preceded the procession, dressed in bright winforms, and kept the immense crowdich thronged the avenue from encroaching on line of march of the procession. Altogether civic and military organizations numbered

the civic and military organizations numbered at least 12,900, and made an imposing display.

Prominent in the procession, and attracting universal attention, was an onnibus decorated with banners and containing a number of the veterans of the Mexican war, and following them a procession bearing the tattered flags of many of the great battles of the country. This part of the procession was loudly and continuously cheered.

The OLD GUARD OF NEW YORK. THE OLD GUARD OF NEW YORK.

the OLD GUARD OF NEW YORK, under command of Geo. Washington McLean, showed to great advantage in their splendid white uniforms and bear skin hats, and they received many admiring glances from the laddes. Notwithstanding they do not pride themselves on their drill, they marched with a precision quite admirable. The first troop of Philadelphia City Guard looked finely. After them came the President's mounted guard AND THEN THE PRESIDENT.

The Boston Lancers made a splendid show. The effect of their showy uniforms was greatly enhanced by the red slik guidon attached to each lance, making them perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the procession. The Albany Burgess Corps, a fine body of men, marched exceedingly well and attracted much notice. The Monumental Grays of Baitimore and the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburg marched splendidly. The Third New Jersey Regiment marched with a precision and regularity of which they may well be proud. The Fifth Maryland Regiment fully unneid their reputation as the crack corps a precision and regularity of which they may well be proud. The Fifth Maryland Regiment folly upneld their reputation as the crack corps of Baltimore and all Marylanders pointed them out with admiration. I believe that all the colored troops managed to get here, and some of the organizations which participated were very creditable bodies of soldlery. Their bands were indefatigable. It is a characteristic of colored bands to do like the msn next door who plays the cornet—to play all the time. If they don't improve it won't be for want of practice.

the cornet—to play all the time. If they don't improve it won't be for want of practice.

AN AMUSING EPISODE.

Occurred as one of the colored bands was passing the stand between Eighth and Ninth street. The band was tooting away with that delightful disregard for harmony which can only be inspired by the conviction resting on each musician's mind that he is the heavy weight of the concern, and that he eyes of the multitude are upon him. Each player, soberfaced, was putting in his heaviest blasts, when suddenly the bass drummer ceased pounding; left his position, and seizing the band leader by the arm, jerked the cornet from his mouth, brandished his drumstick wildly and indulged in what seemed to those on the stand a vigorous pantomine only, though it was easy to imagine his words: "Look a here now, when you going to stop bloaing, my arm is almost broke off pounding that old drum." The spectators laughed 'leartly.

THE CIVIC PORTION OF THE PROCESSION

THE CIVIC PORTION OF THE PROCESSION wed the colored troops, and comprised a large number of societies, though no to a large number of societies, though not of those placed in the programme appeared, the white societies and organizations had good sense not to march back after the instration to the White House, where the mility were reviewed by the President. In the Gession were several bodies of colored plots, who carried wooden axes large enough to ap down the big trees of Calaveras. In paythe marching salute some of the pioneers light these huge cleavers to a present, giving exidedly novel and startling effect.

A THRONG OF SPECIATORS.

A THRONG OF SPECTATORS.

As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street, the crowd of spectators wowded along the sidewalks from the intersecting streets, and in a moment the great thorough fare of Washington was alive with at least 10,000 struggling people, who, notwith alicate the street of the occasion, breserved excellent order.

As the various organizations drew near the Capitol, the crowd thickened until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds was filled with the multitude. The appearance of the military organizations, their excellent drill and showy uniforms, was the theme of admiring comment on all hands. This was particularly the case in reference to the Sumner Guard, Albany Burgess Corps, Cadets from West Point and Annapolis. United States Marines of this city, the artillery organizations from Forts Monroe and McHenry, the Philadelphia and Baltimore volunteers, and the local battalions. The civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers cold.

THE DECORATIONS

The buildings along Pennsylvania avenue. From the White House to the Capitol, presented one unbroken line of decorations, surpassing in attent, healty, and variety anything of the kind yet before attempted here. The headquarters of the Hartranft Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Camaren Club, at the Washington THE DECORATIONS

House, were most elaborately adorned with flags, streamers, lanterns, and other festive in-

flags, streamers, lanterns, and other festive insignia.

Owing to the exceedingly cold weather nearly all the stands erected along the line of march for better observing the procession were abandoned. Many persons who had been at great expense in the provision of elevated seats at conspicuous points on speculation, were therefore forced to be content with greatly diminished receipts. The Treasury was filled with the officials, ladies and gentlemen employed in that department, and others to whom tickets of admission had been issued. The portleos on Fifteenth street, directly facing the line of march as the procession turns into Pennsylvania avenue, offered an excellent opportunity for secing the parade, and was filled with an animated and contented crowd.

A RUSH FOR THE CAPITOL.

Long before the procession had been formed, immense crowds of people were on their way to the Capitol, the rear approaches to which, however, were guarded by a large force of policemen and soldiers, who kept back all except the favored few -about two thousand persons bearing tickets of admission to the Senate Chamber. The galleries were filled as soon as the doors were opened at eleven o'clock and presented a very gay appearance, much the larger proportion of their occupants being ladies, who graced the occasion with holiday attire. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including many of the highest military and naval officers of the Government, who occupied seats together to the left and rear of the Senators. Among them were Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and Admiral Porter.

The coldness of the weather had the effect of

left and rear of the senators. And Admiral Porter.

The coldness of the weather had the effect of making the number of spectators in the Capitol grounds opposite and the streets adjoining smaller to-day than on most similar occasions heretofore. But many thousands were assembled to witness the ceremonies.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The routine business of the Senate proceeded without interruption until about half past 11, when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance and attracted the attention of all eyes as they filed down the centre aisle in their gorgeous court costumes, respiendent with gold and silver embroidery and gittering with decorations. The Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, having been longest in service in Washington, headed the corps as its dean. He was followed by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister. The Maquis de Noailles, Minister of France, and Mr. Mori, the Jap nese Minister, brought up the rear of the Ministers, and the secretaries and attachés followed. A few minutes afterward the Supreme Court of the United States was announced, and the Justices, headed by Chief Justice Chase and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate chamber, and, marching slowly down the centre aisle, took the seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum.

ABRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Almost immediately afterward Gen. Grant was escorted into the Senate chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Cragin. Bayard, and Logan, and conducted to a chair directly in front of the Clerk's desk, and sat there facing the audience, the target for several thousand curious eyes, whose gaze he seemed to all sppearance neither to avoid nor to realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor. The avoid nor to realize, but exhibited his usual selfpossession and unassuming demeanor. The
members of the House of Representatives,
headed by Speaker Blaine, then entered the Senate chamber and took seats in a body behind the
diplomatic corps, filling up all the remaining
chairs which had been kept vacant awaiting
their arrival. Senator Sumner also entered just
at this time, muffled up like an invalid, but looking unexpectedly well. A buzz of conversation
in the galleries called attention to his entrance,
and throughout the subsequent proceedings in
the Senate the interest of the occupants in the
galleries, pointing out and commenting on the
various celebrities on the floor, gave the audience the appearance and conduct of spectators
at a theatrical matinée rather than of the usual
orderly assemblage seen in the Congressional
halls.

HOW THE SENATORS LOOKED.

INOW THE SENATORS LOOKED.

The appearance of the Senators when all had come in was better than might have been anticipated. Republicans, Liberals, and Democrats were all mixed up, and for this occasion party and personal asperities were discarded. Mr. Trumbull, second to none in the body for parliamentary ability, leaned back quiet and composed, as if waiting for the hour which was to give him repose from a long, laborious, and brilliant career of public service. Carl Schurz wore the same nonehalant, meditative, and philosophic look he has had during the past winter. Old Simon Cameron looked very happy over his redlection, by whatever means procured. Conking rejoiced in this special opportunity for deportment and attitudes. Edmunds appeared solemn, vigitant, but rather fatigued. Morton, with his dark hair and face of power, sat in a conspicuous position, but not so much so as Patterson, whom no accumulation of disgrace and exposure could drive from the chamber. Pomeroy had the grace to get out of the way. Frank Blair, with his arm in a sling, moved feebly to his place. Kansom's handsome face, and tall, soldierly figure, attracted notice, as did also the pleased countenance of the new Vice-President, Mr. Wilson, rejoicing in his expected dignity and the sharp imputation on his veracity made by a Senate committee. Carpenter, Thurman, and Casserly, notable both in physiognomy and position, sat among the mass of black-coated gentlemen who make up the American Senate.

ORGANIZING THE NEW SENATE.

ORGANIZING THE NEW SENATE.

The hour of twelve having nearly arrived, Vice-President Coffax delivered his valedictory and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice-President elect Wilson. The Forty-second Congress having then been declared at an end, the newly inducted Vice-President administered the oath of office to Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary, three at a time. The organization of the new Senate having been completed, in the course of about twenty minutes it was announced that the Senate, the Supreme Court, and the invited spectators would proceed to the east portice of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect.

THE PROCESSION TO THE EAST PORTICO. A procession was accordingly formed, and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate pro-ceeded through the corridors and the rotunda to the place indicated, in the following order:

to the place indicated, in the following order:

Marshal of the supreme Court, Ex-Presidents and exVice-Presidents. Supreme Court of the United
States. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
Committee of Arrangements.
The President-elect, the Vice-President, and Secretary
of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate. The Diplomatic Corps,
Heaus of Departments, ex-Members of the House
of Representatives, and Members Elect
of the Forty-third Congress.
Governors of States and other persons who had been
admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber and to
the reserved seats at the left of the Diplomatic
Corps, the latter composed principally of
the bureau officers of the various departments of the Government
in Washington.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

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In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the front landing place of the flight of marble steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating, together with the steps, about five or six hundred people. It had a somi-circular front, which was covered with American flags and tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens. The national flag was also intertwined with two of the columns supporting the pediment of the portico, and had a fine effect.

On reaching the platform the President elect took the seat provided for him, directly in front of the centre, Vice-President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms, in charge of the ceremonles, sitting on the right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand, and next in the rear. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied seats on the left, and the members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. Near Gen. Grant on the platform sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by their children, the President's brother Orville, Marshal and Mrs. Sharpe, and several other relatives of the family.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS CROWDED OUT.

The diplomatic corps were to have occupied the rear of the Supreme Court, but many of them were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into the background by members or the House of Representatives and others, who were pressed forward by the general crowd behind.

The crowds surged and swayed to and fro in persistent endeavors to secure better points of observation, but good order was preserved, and no disturbances whatever of a serious nature are known to have occurred.

The appearance of the President on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and with tursts of music from the bands of all the various civic and military organizations, which drawn up in line of battle, filled the wide space in front and extending the entire length of the Capitol.

TAKING THE OATH OF OFFCE.

The noise of the greeting was hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously, and the latter commenced to recite the formula of the Pesidential oath of office, which Gen. Grant took with head uncovered and resumed his seat for a few moments, while the boom of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the vast multitude burst forth.

Quiet having been restored the President arose, and although the Annapolis naval cadets at the extreme right of the line began at this moment to fire another salute, and certain irrepressible firemen at a distance continued to ring their bells, he proceeded to read his inaugural address. His voice was not audiole except to persons on or near the pistform, and consequently there were no manifestations of applause or disapproval during its delivery, which occuried tee than to manifestations of applause or disapproval during its delivery, which occuried tee than to manifestations of applause or disapproval during its delivery, which occuries TAKING THE OATH OF OFFCE.

before a large part of the assemblage not directly in range of view knew it had been begun.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Frilow Citizens: Under Providence. I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great had been mended as executive over the past to make the manner of the whole people. My best for the best interest of the whole people. My best for the best interest of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the ruture, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised, so long as that condition of sfairs existed; therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the aris of peace and progress. It is my firm expendition that the civilized world is tending toward republic on that the civilized world is tending toward republic is destined to be

THE GUIDING STAR

of all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to dimnish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made e-intiguous for all purposes of government, and communication beginning of our national existence.

Civil Rights of the late civil strife have been to free

than it was throughout the old thirteen States beginning of our national existence.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

The affects of the late civil strife have beet the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not ed of the civil rights which citizenship should with it. This is wrong and should be correct this correction I stand committee so far as the correction I stand committee so far as use the legislated upon, nor shall I sak that any done to advance the social status of the celer except to give him a fair chance to develop we is good in him. Give him access to schools, at travels let him feel assured that his conditions the travels let him feel assured that his conditions the travels are the control is reached in any other State under like stances.

SAN DOMINGO.

PROMISES FOR THE FUTURE.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the word's stand the standard of the standard value sold), and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout he land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market, and leave a living remuneration to the product of the restoration of the product of all sections with a lower region of the maintenance of friendly relations with a lower region of the end of the restoration of the products of the end of the restoration of the product of the standard section in industries as can be economically pure the standard of the standard section of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization.

INDIAN POLICY. PROMISES FOR THE FUTURE.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotions were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my ludgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power.

have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing up on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to the present day. Mervices were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. It did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence but was resolved to perform my part in a struggly threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without saking promotion or command, and without a revengetul feeling towar any section or any ladividual. Not withstanding this throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office, in 18 s, to the close of the last President office, in 18 s, to the close of the last President and and president office, in 18 s, to the close of the last President scarcely ever equalied in politica blues an island accepted ever equalied in politica blues an island proceeding the control of the president which, to day. I feel that I can disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindeation.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

which, to-day, I feel that I can diaregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by his friends and soon after left in his carriage for the White House, excerted by the procession, which had reformed and taken up the line of march. Most of the outside crowd followed, and the rest dispersed to their homes: while the Senate returned to its chamber, and the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol were concluded.

Immediately in front of the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, a large covered platform had been erected, from which the President was to review the military. This stand was decorated with flags and streamers, and inside it was handsomely upholstered and contained seats for the Presidential party.

On the return from the Capitol the military marched through Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, up Fifteenth street to H street, and along H to its junction with Pennsylvania avenue at Nineteenth street to H street, and along H to its junction with Pennsylvania avenue at Nineteenth street West, when the procession wheeled into the avenue and marched in company column down past the stand. The review stand was guarded from the throng of spectators by a few files of soldiers and mounted policemen.

REVIEWING THE PROCESSION.

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Shortly after the return from the Capitol, the President, marshalled by Secretary Robeson and accompanied by nearly all the Cabinet officers and their ladies, arrived, and all took seats on the platform. Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant, as also Mrs. Gen. Dent. Srs. Marshal Sharpe, and other ladies connected with the President's family, came in carriages directly from the Capitol, and took seats with the rest of the party on the stand. Just before the arrival of the head of the column in the vicinity of the stand, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Howard, dressed in full uniform and accompanied by ladies, walked up through the crowd and took positions on the stand. Many strangers who had never seen these distinguished officers were highly gratified at the opportunity thus afforded them of obtaining a sight of gentlemen so renowned in connection with the stirring scenes of the last twelve years. Gens. Casev and F. T. Dent also occupied conspicuous positions on the stand. Of the local officials who participated in the review from the President's stand were Gov. Cooke. Secretary F. E. Stanton, and Cols. Webster and Vanderburgh of his staff. Prior to the review the handsome barouche of the President, to which were attached four superb dun-colored horses of high metter, was driven along in front of the stand, the proud-stepping animals attracting much admiring comment.

COL. SPENCER IN FULL UNIFORM.

COL. SPENCER IN FULL UNIFORM.

While the review was proceeding music was heard at the Capitol end of the avenue, and the promenaders were surprised by the appearance of a splendid body of helmeted soldiers, who, preceded by a fine band, marched down the avenue, attracting more attention and gaining more applause than any military organization which had appeared. It was the Fifth New York just arrived. They marched down the avenue in really splendid shape, showing plainly the vast improvement which has been made since Col. Spencer took command in full uniform. Their fine band, the size of the regiment, the new feature of the helmet, and the bearing of the men were a great attraction, and a vast crowd followed.

The regiment moved to a position on the avenue west of Fifteenth street, arriving there before the review was ended. The Colonel threw his regiment into line, where they stood facing the passing troops until the review was over. Then Col. Spencer sent an aid to notify the President of his regiment's arrival and desire to pass in review, which privilege was promptly granted. The Colonel, who looked every inch the soldier, gave the command, Berchettwirled his baton, and off they started, the large companies reaching nearly across the avenue, and marching excellently. It was one of the features of the day. The regiment was then marched by the Arlington, the Colonel gracefully saluting Mrs. Spencer, who witnessed the Spencer Legion and many ex-members of the Spencer Legion and many ex-members of

the regiment, are at the Arlington and other hotels. The regiment had A HARD TIME GETTING HERE

A HARD TIME GETTING HERE.

Six hundred and fifty strong they left Jersey City at 8:20 last evening in a train of 17 cars. They started with good aprile, but soon found that they were travelling abowly. The engine provided was an old freights, which was unable to draw the train more that six or eight miles an hour, and when daylight broke this morning the boys found themselves near Wilmington. The Colonel expostulated mildly I suppose, but expostulation don't generate steam, and the train crawled slowly on until its arrival here at 1:30 this afternoon, long too late to take part in the procession. The men had been seventeen hours on the road, with nothing to eat. When they arrived they were hungry. The train could not reach the depot, but Col. Spencer, with his accustomed energy, ordered his men out where the train stopped, formed his regiment, and marched to the review ground, as stated above. The Colonel says that the barracks are so cold that his men are uncomfortable there. He is now trying to arrange to quarter his men in detachments in the hotels, which he says he will do if he has to bear the expense himself. The men of the Fifth have appeared about town tonisht, and a "corner" in beer is confidently expected.

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT,

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT,
Col. S. K. Smith, left Jersey City twenty minutes before the Fifth. Arriving at Elizabeth they found that no water had been provided in any of the cars, and while waiting to procure a supply the Fifth passed them. The Second arrived at 3 o'clock tails afternoon, having been nineteen hours on the road. On their arrival the regiment was received by Congressman Kellogg. The line was formed and the regiment, the orack organization of its State, marched down Pennsylvania avenue by division front. Those who saw them in New York last fall will remember their magnificent marching, and it was fully equalled on this occasion. The regiment was cheered at various points. The Second marched to F and Fourteenth streets, where it formed in line of battle and was reviewed by Gov. Cooke, after which the march was taken up for the National Armory, where the regiment is quartered. The field and staff officers, Major Lewis of New Haven, Gens. Merwin and Whittemore, and Cols. Knowtton and Fox of Gov. Jewell's staff, are quartered at the St. James Hotel. President Grant has, through Gen. Cooke's Chief of Staff, requested Col. Smith to pass his regiment in review before him at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

held their regular guard mounting this afternoon in front of the Ebbitt House. After the Old Guard had been relieved the battalion marched to Gen. Sherman's house, where they were reviewed by the General of the Army. They will probably start for West Point to-morrow night. The Naval Cadets, who went back to Annapolis to-tight, were quite a feature in the procession to-day, dragging with them the howitzers from which they fired the salute at the Capitol. Whenever they passed the military cadets they cheered them, the cheers being returned. The young representatives of the two arms of the service seemed to rival each other in their efforts to perfectly perform the various evolutions. THE WEST POINT CADETS evolutions.
THE EVENING DISPLAY.

The scene in the avenue to-night has been somewhat variegated, the variegations being principally drunk, though the police are kindly considerate of the fact that many of the visitors have come a long distance, and consequently are very dry. In the early evening the avenue was thronged, and presented a picturesque appearance. Calcium lights were placed at frequent intervals, lighting the great thoroughfare from the Treasury building to the Capitol grounds. Several calciums were so located as to shed their brilliancy upon the great dome which stood out white and bright and visible from points miles distant. A few houses on the avenue were illuminated, though take it altogether there was not much loyalty thrown away on candles. Mingling with the throng on the avenue were members of the Third New Jersey Regiment, who to protect themselves from the cold spread about their shoulders their blankets, which, being bright scarlet, led some persons to believe that Mr. Meacham, Peace Commissioner to the Modocs, had brought some of that tribe to Washington to confer with the Big Chief. As the night wore on the avenue became almost deserted, and nearly everybody seemed to have gone to the bail or to bed, except those choice spirits who frequented the barroom and absorbed the choice products of the still. I have just learned

The quarterly payment of pensions to the men who were disabled in the service of their country was begun yesterday. As early as 4 o'clock in the morning Exchange place and Henover street, in the neighborhood of the Pension Agency, were crowded with pensioners. At 5 o'clock Mr. S. B. Dutcher, the Pension Agent, went to work. The doors were opened, and the cripples, widows, and orphans pressed into the rooms of the agency, where a warm fire and comfortable seats had been provided by the agent. By noon nearly three hundred had received their money. Mr. Dutcher said it was a somewhat singular circumstance that one-half of those whom he had paid were men who had lost a leg or an arm. This class of pensioners rarely present themselves so early. Mr. Dutcher expected to pay about seven hundred yesterday.

The Inauguration in Bertin. BERLIN, March 4 .- A dinner was given to-night at the American Legation in honor of to-night at the American Legation in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Minister Bancroft presided. At his right sat Prince Bismarck. The Diplomatic Corps was repre-sented by its principal members. Among the distinguished guests were Councillor von Philipsborn and Herr von Gneist, Director of Universities. The toast of the President of the United States was offered by Prince Bis-marck, and Mr. Bancroft gave the health of the German Emperor.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. The Ministry Ordering Elections for a Con-

stituent Cortes-Insubordination in the Army-Rumored Victory of the Carlists. MADRID, March 4.—In the Assembly today Señor Figueras, President of the Ministry, submitted a bill convoking a Constituent Cortes on the 1st day of May; ordering elections for members in Spain and Porto Rico on the 10th of April, all male citizens of the age of twenty to be entitled to vote therefor; dissolving the present Assembly after it has voted the budget, the abolition of slavery, and the armament of the volunteers, and providing that in the interim a

permanent committee shall sit, and as soon as the Cortes meets the committee and Ministry shall resign.

Señor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, presented a bill authorizing the sale of the Crown property. Señor Sorni introduced a bill extending the operation of the banking, judiciary, registra-tion, and mortgage laws of Spain to the colonies. MOVEMENTS OF THE CARLISTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, March 4.—A passenger train for France was stopped by the Carlist Chief Soliva on Saturday last, near Granollirs der Valles, sixteen miles north of Barcelona, and compelled to return to the latter place.

Insubordination is rife among the national troops at Reus, and the authorities have resolved on rigorous measures to check it. RUMORED APPOINTMENT OF A DICTATOR.

PARIS, March 4.—The Messager de Paris publishes in an extra this evening despatches reporting that Marshal Serrano has been appointed dictator of Spain, and that the Republicans have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists near Irun.

The Evening Session of the State Senate. ALBANY, March 4.—This evening Mr. Norton rose to a question of privilege, and had the Clerk read from a New York newspaper an article charging that a bill he had introduced to pay certain claims against the city for advertising covered a half million of dollars for such papers as the Sunburst, the Kairona Journal, and other unknown journals. It dared the charge, and ahowed that his bill only covered the claims against the city for work done by the papers designated as corporation papers. The bill to which the article referred was introduced by Senator Benedict, and Mr. Norton objected to the odium which justly attaches to that bill belong charged against his which only cails for the payment of valid claims against the city.

Who is this Man?

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man fell dead in the yard adjoining the ledging house kept by Henry Hewlingmeyer at 157 Attorney street. Officer White was called, and had the dead man carried to the Sheriff street police station.

Capt. Murphy of the Sheriff street police station, thinks that he recognizes the dead man as one who has applied at his police station for ledgings nearly every night for the past ave, years, but does not know his hame. His body was sent to the Morgue.

The man is about ave feet hine inches in height, forty years old, has short, brown hair, no whiskers. He had on a short dingy brown cost, a blur mariou undershirt, a white linen shirt, a worn-out vest, snuff-colored pants, and cowhide boots. Tied about his neck was a taftered black slik hapdkerchief.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT FIGHT.

THE SPORTS AGAIN DEBATING WITH BOOTS AND FISTS. Hicken and Campbell in the Ring in West Yirginia—The Irish Giant and Owney Geo-ghegan Starting the Ball a Rolling, and all Taking a Hand in It.

The prize fight between Harry Hicken of Philadelphia, and Bryan Campbell of Brook-lyn, formerly of Wilkesbarre, for \$2,000 and the light weight championship, was contested yesterday.

Last October Harry Hicken went on a sparring expedition with Ned O'Baldwin, and in one of their exhibitions in Wilkesbarre, one of the spectators said that Hicken was an overrated man. Thereupon O'Baldwin said that Harry Hicken was ready to fight any man in America at 130 pounds for \$1,000 a side. This led to the match with Campbell.

On Monday Hicken went to Collier Station, Virginia, with his trainers. He stopped at a wooden shanty at that place, where he passed the night. Campbell, with Butt Riley and Jas. Dillon, stopped at Steubenville.

NED O'BALDWIN,

NED O'BALDWIN,
having beaten a man at Pittsburg had to leave the latter place and take refuge at Steubenville to escape arrest. Early yesterday morning a great crowd of roughs arrived at Hicken's quarters, and a short time afterward the ring was pitched. Hicken was the first to enter the arena. A few minutes later Campbell followed.

Campbell won the toss for corners, and took up his position in the northwest corner. A long delay ensued in selecting a referee. Finally, after the men had been in the ring one hour and fifteen minutes, the parties agreed on Geo. Seddons of New York. The seconds of the men then began to arrange the toilets of the men. Campbell was dressed in green hose, white drawers, and spiked shoes. Hicken wore white knee pants, blue gaiters, and white hose. Campbell's colors were green and white, Hicken's blue gaiters, and white hose. Campbell's colors were green and white of Philadelphia. Campbell's acconds were Owen Geoghegan and Hugh, alias Butt Riley of New York. The umpires were W. F. Haley of Pittsburgh for Hicken, Chas. Cannon of Brooklyn for Campbell. Betting was 100 to 70 on Hicken, with plenty of takers. Among the sports present at the ring side were Jas. Colbert, Wm. Haley, Jno. O'Donnell, Wm. McManus, Jno. Ryan, W. Williams, Jno. Murphy, and a host of others.

The preliminaries all being arranged, the crowd swarmed round the enclosure to witness. THE GLADIATORIAL STRUGGLE.

The GLADIATORIAL STRUGGLE.

The referee and umpires then took up their position on the north side of the ring. Seddons addressed the crowd, and said he would decide the first on the merits of the men. He wished fair play. He was going to fight, and he should give his decision accordingly. He then asked the men if they were ready at 2 P. M., and then called "Time." The pugilists hastily came to the mark, Hicken smiling and sanguine, Campbell dogged and determined. Their respective positions at once attracted the attention of the crowd. Hicken's was easy and artistic and much neater than Campbell's, whose guard held rather low. There was a striking contrast in the appearance of these two modern gladiators, the sturdy, thickset, masculine-built frame of Campbell, with its dark-bronzed skin, showing markedly with the lithe, well-knit frame of Hicken, who was a model for a sculptor. The muscles on his arms and shoulders stood out like bunches of whip cord, and moved like gliding serpents under the fair skin that covered them. Campbell's frame seemed far more muscular than his opponent's, and there seemed a far greater difference in weight between these two athletes than there was in reality. Campbell's loins and thighs were unusually good and strong, the muscles of his arms well developed, and his headplece a regular fighting one.

As HE FACED HIS RIVAL

his countenance denoted confidence and determination and a resolution to do or die in the coming struggle. At 2:10 P. M. Hicken stepped forward, his eye full of fire, and the fight began

eoming struggle. At 2:10 P. M. Hicken stepped forward, his eye full of fire, and the fight began.

In the first round Campbell planted blows thick and fast on Hicken's body. The latter retalisted on the neck. They closed, and Hicken dropped on his knee laughing. In the second round Hicken let go his left and lands on Campbell's face, and Campbell fought Hicken down amid loud cheers. In the third round Hicken planted a heavy right-hander on Campbell's nose, and the blood fiew in streams. Cries of first blood for Campbell and first blood for Hicken. Campbell followed Hicken all over the ring, and laid body blows thick at fast upon his ribs. A sharp exchange followed, and Campbell fought Hicken down.

The fourth and fifth rounds were decidedly in Campbell's favor. In the sixth round Hicken knocked Campbell down. The fight from the seventh to the eleventh round was evenly contested, Hicken being fought down, or fell to avoid the sleedge-hammer visitations of Campbell's right nand. The thirteenth round was a hard-fought round. Hicken punished Campbell severely about the face, while the latter returned the compliment on Hicken's body. They fought to a close, when Hicken threw Campbell; and in the next five rounds Hicken disfigured Campbell's face in a terrible manner.

In the eighteenth round Campbell planted a blow on Hicken's chin and knocked him down. The ninteenth round was a desperate one, and decidedly in Hicken's thin and knocked him down. The ninteenth round was a desperate one, and decidedly in Hicken's chin and knocked him down. The ninteenth round was a desperate one, and decidedly in Hicken's chin and knocked him down. The ninteenth round was a desperate one, and decidedly in Hicken's chin and knocked him down. The ninteenth round was a desperate one, and the count of the face when his opponent. This

round Campbell punished Hicken terribly about the body. The latter had now succeeded in finding out Campbell's style, and he fought him off,

TRYING TO BLIND RIM.

Campbell gamely faced his opponent. This round ended by Campbell being fought down. The next 3 rounds were decidedly in Hicken's favor, and his admirers wagered 100 to 60 that he would win. The 24th round was a desperate one, Campbell planted his left on Hicken's right eye and received a upper cut on the forehead, which opened another gash. Campbell rushed in and forced the fighting. Both closed and fell side by side. At this juncture the wildest excitement ensued.

Butt Riley rushed across the ring and claimed foul. Seddons refused to recognize the claim. Owney Geoghegan rushed over to Ned O'Haidwin and an altercation ensued which resulted in Geoghegan striking the Irish giant. The latter stretched out his ponderous hand to grasp Geoghagen, when Cannon of Brooklyn shouted, "Murphy, look out; that big loafer's going for Geoghegan." Murphy rushed across the ring to flicken's corner and faced O'Baldwin, and said, "What does a dirty, big — like you want to take advantage of a little man; you — I have a mind to kill you."

This was the signal for a general melic. Murphy struck O'Baldwin and knocked him severely about the face. O'Baldwin's friends rushed to his rescue, the New York delegation drew revolvers, and began to fire indiscriminately. A general stampede followed. O'Baldwin and his friends took refuge at a cottage, and here the fight was renewed. Hicken's trainer, Abe Smith, beating a man severely. The referee refused to give his decision, and he and the New York party started for Steubenville.

The Philadelphia party claim that Hicken would have won had the fight not been broken up. Hicken was hardly marked at all about the face. No blame can be attached to him for the way the affair ended. He was willing to continue the fight. The referee has not yet given a decision. The crowd, accompanied by Hicken, arrived in Pittsburg from the fighting groun

The National Railway Bill Defeated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—In the Senate the General Railroad bill introduced by Mr. McPherson of Hudson, was discussed and postponed. The National Railroad bill as passed by the House came up in the Senate for final action. Senators Hewitt, Stone, and Williams advocated the

bill and McPherson opposed it, in strong speeches. The vote was then taken and the bill was lost by the following vote:
YEAS-Baughart, Cornish, Cutler, Havens, Hendrickson, Hewitt, Stone, Taylor (President), Williams, and Wood-10. YEAS—Baughart, Cornish, Cutler, Havens, Hendrickson, Hewitt, Stone, Taylor (President), Williams, and Wood—10.

NAYS—Beesley, Edsall, Hopkins, Irick, Jarrard, Lydecker, Mcl'herson, Moore, Newkirk, Seweil, and Shepherd—11.

When the vote was announced there was a demonstration of indignation in the House.

Crics of "Bring them out and we'll tar and feather them!" and "Jerk out Jarrard!" were uttered by persons in the gallery.

The President directed the galleries to be cleared, and ordered the arrest of any person who might refuse to go.

There are fears of indignities to the Senators during the night.

In the House the South Mountain and Boston Railroad bill was passed.

Died in the Street. Died in the Street.

Yesterday morning two men passing up Second avenue observed a man leaning against the iron railing of Schlosser & Carwein's grocery, at Twenty-sixth street and second avenue. The man seemed helpless, and a moment later he fell to the ridewalk. They picked him no and strempted to carry him into the grocery, that the proprietors refused to allow the dying man a resting place in their store.

He was then carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the second with the carried into the hallway of 464 Second with the carried into the hall was a second with the carried into the hall wa

LONDON, March 4.—The men on strike in Marthyr-Tydvil at a meeting to-day resolved to go back to work on the masters' terms for two weeks and trust to the masters' honor for an advance of wages for the third week. It is probable that this action will bring the long signs to an end.

WILLIAM FOSTER REPRIEVED. Gov. Dix Taking Time to Consult the High est Legal Authority - Probability of a Commutation of the Sentence.

ALBANT, March 4 .- Gov. Dix this evening send a despatch to Sheriff Brennan stating that in view of certain new facts elloited during the past few days relative to the case of Foster, he felt compelled to grant a reprieve until the 21st inst. I called on the Governor this evening and he remarked in answer to my queries that he had granted the reprieve so that he might have time to consult with the highest legal authority in the State before deciding as to whether Foster should suffer the full penalty of the law for murder. His official order was di-rected to Sheriff Brennan with this prefix:

rected to Sheriff Brennan with this prefix:

To be delivered to Sheriff Brennan at all hazards to night, and a copy to be sent to the party in charge of the Tombs, to be opened by him.

The Governor seems to be anxious to do justice in this case, no matter what may happen to himself personally, but no one can say, the way things stand at present, whether he will finally commute the sentence to imprisonment for life or not.

The general opinion seems to be that the sentence will be finally commuted to imprisonment for life. It is true that the Court of Appeals have decided against Foster, but it is rumored that a majority of the Judges of this court believe that the sentence would not be contrary to law in view of the new light thrown on the case within the past week, if the prisoner was sent to State Prison for life instead of being hanged.

How Foster Received the News of the Gov-

As soon as the action of Gov. Dix relative to Foster's case became known last night, the entrance to the Tombs was thronged with representatives of the press and others. For nearly a half an hour the messenger bearing the Governor's despatch addressed to Warden Johnson hammered at the door. At length, at about half-past 10 o'clock an, aperture was open-ed and the document delivered into the hands of a Deputy Warden, who took it to Deputy Sherof a Deputy Warden, who took it to Deputy Sher-iff Dumphy, in temporary charge of the prison. This officer, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Da-ly and Deputy Wardens Freel, Orr, and Phillips went to Foster's cell. Foster for some days past has been steadily declining in health, and ves-terday he was unusually subdued and melanterday he was unusually subdued and melancholy, scarcely speaking to any one, and seeming to be resigned to his fate. Last night, feeling cold, he requested permission to leave his cell and warm himself before the great stove. He sat alone before the fire buried in thought. When he saw the officers approaching he glanced at them with the stolid indifference which of late has become habitual to him, but suddenly catching sight of the document in the hand of Deputy Sheriff Dumphy, and quickly devining that it coptained tidings of vital importance to him, he arose and advanced to meet the officers, his countenance betraying his terrible anxiety, though he did not speak.

Before the silence was broken on either side Foster had learned that his case, but a few moments before so desperate, was

NOT ALTOGETHER HOPELESS NOW.

Indeed, the unconcealed pleasure on the faces of the officers would have been intelligible to one far less interested than the despairing man to whom they brought the news of Executive clemency. Yet when Deputy Sheriff Dumphy seized his hand in a congratulatory grasp and joyfully told him that a reprieve had been granted, for a moment the fortitude which has upheld the prisoner through the latest and darkest hour of his imprisonment forsook him, and placing his hand upon his heart he staggered back as though he had received a blow: For some seconds he was unable to reply to the congratulations that were showered upon him, and stood with his seys fixed upon the Governor's despatch. His first words when he had sufficiently recovered himself to speak were: "Is it possible? You don't say so."

On being assured that he was actually reprieved until the 21st inst., he said earnestly, "I never expected this."

The document was then read to him by Deputy Sheriff Dumphy, and before it was finished the prisoner had completely regained his composure. He spoke no more, but retired to his cell in his usual listless and indifferent manner, seemingly unchanged by the news he had received.

The two Deputy Sheriffs appointed to watch

seemingly unchanged by the news he had re-ceived.

The two Deputy Sheriffs appointed to watch his actions remained on guard during the night. They will probably be removed to-day by order of Sheriff Brennan, who received at his residence last night a second despatch informing him of the Governor's action.

The news of the reprive arrived so late that none of the other inmates of the Tombs heard of it.

The Collision on the Hudson River Railrond At Tivoli, on the Hudson River Railroad. at about half past 11 o'clock yesterday morning the express train, which started from New York at 8 o'clock, collided with the Saratoga express bound south. The up mail was seven minutes

late, having been detained by the switching of a long freight train about a quarter of a mile below the passenger station. The up train waited on its own track in front of the station until the down express was due. The engineer of the up train intended to remain in his safe position at the station until the down train passed, and it always runs through Tivoli at full speed.

Mr. J. M. Toucey, Superintendent of the Hud-

son River Railroad Division, just arrived from New York, ordered the up-train engineer to take his train of four cars over a switch just above the station to the down track, thence to go 300 yards and switch again from the down to the up track. The engineer reluctantly obeyed. The last car had barely cleared the switch when the down train thundered around the curve of De down train thundered around the curve of De Peyster's Point, and just in front of Gen. De Peyster's gate the locomotives met.

There were eight cars in the down train, and the persons in and around the station feared that the fragments of both trains would be hurled upon them. Henry Major, fireman, son of Lewis Major, the engineer of the down train locomotive—the John M. Tobin, No. 75—was killed. His father called out to him to jump. The young man clung to the lever of the patent brake by the application of which he hoped to lessen the disaster of the collision. The fireman's position is always the left—or "port"—side of an engine. The terrible limpact of the locomotives came, and then Henry Major attempted to jump. He fell out, and the weight and momentum of the down train carried it more than a car-length from the spot where he struck. The effect of the collision on his locomotive had been to close up his side of the engine, the left side of the tender having mounted the boiler and enclosed the steam drum. The father was seriously injured. The mail car of the up train "telescoped" the tender for the full length of the latter on the up locomotive. The mail train baggage master was cut in the hands.

Cellision between a Ceal and a Freight Train near Manch Chunk.

mear Manch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 4.—There
was another crashing of railway trains on

the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the New Jersey Central Railroad near here at about 7:30 this morning. While a coal train was standing near the southward end of the Turnhole tunnel-which point is used as a sort of flying coal and water station-a freight train of great length and weight, moving southward under full speed, issued from the tunnel and went crashing into the rear of the standing train. The danger was not seen until too late for any of the occupants of the locomotive to leap for their lives, and it was fortunate that such was the case, as only those who tried to escape by jumping were injured. The engineer of the freight train says that the road being

of the freight train says that the road being sharply curved at the scene of the collision, the coal train could not be seen until the distance between them was but a single rod, and the situation was scarcely comprehended ere the shock came.

Emmiel Speck, a brakeman, about 18 years of age, was on the locomotive, and in trying to leap to the ground was caught about the waist between the tender and the engine. His body was compressed into a space of not more than three inches in width. Still conscious he cried out "For God's sake kill me!" He died before being extricated. He lived in White Haven, Luzerne county, was the son of a widow, and a general favorite among the railroaders. Robert Keily of Easton was also similarly caught, but escaped with a ghastly wound and a slight fracture of the left leg. Several other employees received slight scratches.

The locomotive of the freight train was badly wrecked, and the caboose of the coal train was crushed like an egg shell. It was miraculous that every man in the wreck was not killed. The cause of the calamity was the negligence of Peter McDonald, the flagman, who failed to warn the association of the calamity was the negligence of Peter McDonald, the flagman, who failed to

BENJAMIN WOOD'S VICTORY

CAPTURE OF JIMMY O'BRIEN AND THE APOLLO HALL PARTY.

Ex-Recorder Smith Moves on Judge Spaule ing's Works-A Lively Time for the Boys

The Apollo Hall General Committee met last evening to complete their organization for 1873. All of the magnates of the party were present. Among them were Senator O'Brien, ex-Recorder Smith, the Hon. Benjamin Wood. ex-Assemblymen Madigan and Galvin, Corones Keenan, ex-Coroner Flynn, Judge Clinton, ex-Aldermen Duffy and Reilly, Roswell D. Hatch Robert B. Nooney, and Judges Hartman and

Dodge.

Before the committee was called to order, the lelegates were gathered in small knots in differ

delegates were gathered in small knots in different parts of the room, discussing the question of the Chairmanship. The friends of the rivai candidates were earnest and determined as ever, and it was expected that the exciting scenes of the last meeting would be reënacted. All danger of a free fight, however, had been carefully guarded against, Capt. Burden with twenty policemen being present.

After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. Charles W. Brooke rose and withdrew his name as a candidate for the Chairmanship. He said that he had never been an aspirant for the position, and was not now. He had permitted his name to be used because his friends desired it. He withdrew in the interest of harmony, He hoped that a Chairman would be selected who would give character to the organization, and he trusted that whoever was elected would receive the support of every member of Apolic Hall. [Applause.]

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

On motion of Judge Clinton it was resolved that the roll be called, and that as each member's name was called he rise and name his candidate.

Ex-Recorder Smith nominated the Hon. John McCool for Chairman.

Mr. Roswell D. Hatch nominated Judge Spaulding.

Mr. McClelland seconded this nomination, and spoke warmly in favor of Judge Spaulding.

This brought ex-Recorder Smith to his feet. He reminded Judge Spaulding that he had said at the caucus held a little over a week ago, that he did not consider it becoming for him to aci as Chairman of a political organization while he was a Judge of a Court. The only objection te Mr. McCool seemed to be that he was nominated at a caucus. This was not true. This caucus only recommended him to this body. No man could say aught against John McCool. For eighteen years he had stood in the front rank of the Desnocracy. He would bring strength to this organization, and that was the kind of mas needed.

JUDGE SPAULDING EXPLAINS.

JUDGE SPAULDING EXPLAINS. JUDGE SPAULDING EXPLAINS,

Judge Spaulding said that what Recordes
Smith had said about his remarks at the caucus
were true. At that time he had advocated the
election of John McCool. But having learned
that both Mr. McCool and Mr. Brooke had withdrawn, he no longer felt himself bound by the
action of that caucus. He had told his friends
that he would take any position which they
wished to give him. He did not want the place,
but he would accept if elected.

At this point the delegates began calling for
the roll call. Though many gentlemen desired
to make speeches, the Chairman yielded to the
demand for the roll call, and ordered the Secretary to proceed.

SENATOR O'BRIEN PUTTING ON THE GLOVES.
The Secretary was about to comply with the

senator o'brien putting on the gloves.

The Secretary was about to comply with the order, when Senator o'Brien rose and demanded the right to be heard, and by unanimous consent he was allowed to speak. The Senator said he rose to say a few words in favor of Mr. McCool, He and about fifty of the leading members of Apollo Hall had agreed in caucus to select Ma McCool for the Chairman of this General Committee, and he did not like to see men go back on their word. It had been said that McCool was the tool of other men, and that a conspiracy existed to sell out the party. He knew nothing of any conspiarcy. He favored McCool because he could give strength to Apollo Hall. That was what it needed, as it was at present weak. McCool had been his enemy for about eight years. But he would support him, as he believed his election would do good to Apollo Hall; and he hoped that every man who had the welfare of the organization at heart would do the same, [Tremendous applause, and cheers for Jimmy O Brien.]

The call of the roll was then proceeded with. When the Fifth Ward was reached the Chairman, Judge Spaulding, said that the seats of the delegates from that ward were contested.

Mr. Morgan Jones replied that the contestants had withdrawn their claim.

Mr. Hatch moved that the delegates from the Fifth Ward be omitted in the roll call.

Terence Duffy and several others remonstrated, but Judge Spaulding would not hear them and put the motion, declared it carried, and refused to grant a division of the house, although it was loudly called for. It is a significant fact that the Fifth Ward delegates were unanimously in favor of Mr. McCool.

THE POLICE GET A JOB.

THE POLICE GET A JOB.

Considerable excitement was caused by the attempt of some gentlemen to vote as substitutes for delegates who were not present. One man named O'Halloran, who attempted to vote for a Mr. O'Day, was severely dealt with. Judge Spaulding in an excited manner called upon the police to remove him. Four stalwart guardians of the peace at once advanced and performed the task amid the mingled plaudits and jeers of the delegates.

The monotony of calling the roll was occasionally broken by the sharp and amusing abswers of some of the delegates. Mr. John Mack of the Ninth Ward when his name was called rose and shouted at the top of his voice, "Keno!" Judge Spaulding quickly remarked, "You don't understand the game, sir." [Laughter and applause.]

JOHN M'COOL THE LUCKY MAN.

After all the names had been called, the Chair-

JOHN M'COOL THE LUCKY MAN.

After all the names had been called the Chairman announced that the Hon. John McCool had been elected Chairman by a majority of 113.

This was received with cheers.
On motion of Judge Spaulding, Mr. McCool was declared unanimously elected.

The other officers chosen were Robert B. Nooney, Vice-chairman; Alex. V. Davidson and James A. Deering, Secretaries; and Jenkins Van Schaick, Treasurer.

Mr. McCool was then conducted to the chair. He thanked the committee for the bonor conferred upon him, and promised to endeavor to discharge the duties that might devolve upon him with justice and impartiality.

Louisiana Praying for Relief. NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The following was telegraphed to-day to Judge Edmunds, United States

telegraphed to-day to Judge Edmunds, United States
Senator, Washington:
The citizens of Louisians, through the Committee of
Two Hundred Clitzens, respectfully and earnestly call
upon the Senate of the United States to take himmediate
action upon the credentials of the Hon. W. L. McMillan,
and give the country their judgment upon the question
whether the McEnery Government, which we recognize
and support, is not the rightful Government of the
histe.
Thos. A. Abams, Chairman, Franklin, Ls.
At a mass meeting in Mary's Parish it was resolved te
result the Kellogg Government and support the McEnery Government. All endorse and approve of the
resolutions adopted by the people of New Orleans at
the Lafayette square meeting on the 25th ult.

Raid on a Cock Pit.

A main between New York and New Jersey was arranged for yesterday afternoon at the pit in Newark, near Grove street, Hoboken. About three hundred persons were present, including well-known bundred persons were present, including weil-known business and sporting men of New York. At 5% o'clock ex-alderman Thomas, President of the Society for the Precention of Cruelty to Animals. Freeholder Winges, and Officers Hays, Hammond, and Bagley made a raid on the pit, causing consideration and a stampede. The only effects were the two handlers, who were in the ring with birds in their hands preparatory to a battle. On being taken to the police station the prisoners gave their names as Wim. Clarke (Clacker of Newark) and Jas. Lev. a New Yorker. Recorder Bohnstedt held the accused in \$500 bail each to appear for examination.

More Suits for Pomeroy's \$7,000. TOPEKA, March 4 .- J. G. Page brought suit in the District Court here to-day against Gov. Osborn, the District Court never to any against tow. Ossoora, licut. Gov. Stover, State Treasurer Hays, and Col. York for the recovery of the \$7.30 procured by the later from Senator Pomeroy. The sheriff tought the money in the State Treasurer's safe and took charge of it. The defendants subsequently gave bonds for the money under the statute, and the historic packages were restored to them.

The Debate in the French Assembly. PARIS, March 4.—President Thiers made a great speech in the Assembly to-day. He reaffirmed his determination to maintain the Pact of Bordeaux. The presmible of the constitutional project, declaring that the Assembly reserves to itself the constituent power, was accepted by the Chamber, the vote standing 475 yeas to 199 nays.

The Weather To-Day. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The Signal Office predicts for Wednesday in New England cold, northwest winds backing to westerly, with clear weather; for the middle and South Atlantic States, rising barometer and temperate, clear weather, and diminishing winds.

Connecticut Congressional Nomination. NORWICH, March 4.—James A. Bell of Lyme was nominated by the Democrats for Congressman from the Third District to day.

The charter election in Poughkeepsie resulted in the election of H G. Kastman. Republican, for Mayor, by majority of 303, a gain of 502 alone last fail.

The town elections in Dutchess county show a Democratic gain since last spring, but a Republican gale over the Presidential Tete.